Found Drowned.—An Inquest was held vesterday at the foot of Albany-st., N. R., upon the body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, who was found drowned in the dock at that place. The deceased was about 5 feet 10 inches in hight, had dark brown hair, and was dressed in a white under-shirt, blue over-shirt, black figured vest, twilled mixed pants and coarse boots. The body appeared to have been in the water for several weeks.

GRAND LARCENY .- Some daring thief on Wednesday last, entered the dwelling of Mr. Stephen Massock in Forty-fifth-st. between Syxth and Seventh ars., and stole a gold watch, No. 21,327, with which he decamped.

#### BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAIL-ROAD.-The 7 o'clock train from Farmingdale, when about half a mile this side of Cypress Hill, was de layed some two hours by the breaking of an axietree of the locomotive, which was run into a sand bank. The cars were not damaged and no one was hurt .-An engine and cars were dispatched from Jamaica on receipt of the news, to bring along the Eastern

TRIAL MATCH .- A match came off on Wednesday evening between Washington Engine Company No. 1, and Protector Company No. 6, to test the powers of their respective Engines in pumping the largest quantity of water in a given time.-The contest took place at the foot of Bridge-st, in the presence of a great number of citizens, and was decirled in favor of Protector Company. Bets were freely made by outsiders, and some hundreds of dollars are said to have changed hands on the announce ment of the result.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY .- Singular Case .-Olive H. Marum, a young woman about 20 years of age, who described herself as a milliner, charged before Justice John B. King, on the oath of her hus-band, John Marum, with bigamy, having married the complainant in the month of July, 1859, and one Richard George Rutherford in the month of January last, appeared yesterday morning for further exami-nation. Ex-Judge Dikeman appeared as Counsel for the defense.

nation. Ex-Judge Dikeman appeared as the defense.

In reply to the usual question, the defendant stated that she did not know the complainant was alive at the time of her marriage to Rutherford, on the contrary her father and mother had told her that they had examined the body of adrowned man at Potterifield, New-York, and had become perfectly satisfied that it was the body of her first husband. This was some time before her marriage to Rutherford. From the statements they made to her after that examination she did verily believe that her husband was dead, and did cotinue so to believe until after her marriage and did cotinue so to believe until after her marriage and did cotinue so to believe intil after her marriage. then Marum came to the house where she lived, in

Brooklyn.

Lydia Martin, the defendant's mother, was called, and she deposed—That the complame at had married her daughter July 11, 1850, that she had continued to reside with her (witness) ever since. The complament remained with her about four weeks after marriage. After he left she (witness) had seen a notice in the paper which induced her to think he was dead. Cut out that notice 'produced.) It was an account of an unknown man found drowned, and she supposed it was John Marum that was found, went with her husband to Potters-field and had the body disinterred. The features were by that fine quite obliterated, but the hair was long and black like Maobliterated, but the hair was long and black like Marun's, the pantaloons such as he wore at their house. The red fluryel shirt had black hooks and eyes on the wrists, tike one he wore) where buttons are usually placed. The lody had also on a white flannel shirt. Witness's daughter, his wife, had previously made him a white flurnel shirt. They had examined that shirt, and cut a piece out of it, at witness's request, which contained part of the sewing; the sewin was made with a double herring-hone stitch, and made in double cotton, and that not cut. In all those particulars, it corresponded with the shirt made by her daughter for the complainant. From this examination, she (witness) and her hus-From this examination, she (witness) and her husband had become satisfied that it was the body of Marum, and had so expressed themselves to persons standing by. That was in September, 1859, the 22d or 23d, and when they returned home, they had communicated this information to their daughter, the defendant, the defendant, the defendant of the communicated that information to their daughter, the defendant of the communicated this information to their daughter, the defendant of the communicated that information to their daughter, the defendant of the communicated that information to their daughter, the defendant of the communicated that information to their daughter, the defendant of the communicated that it was the body of Marum, and had so expressed themselves to be communicated that it was the body of Marum, and had so expressed themselves to be communicated that it was the body of Marum, and had so expressed themselves to be communicated that it was the body of Marum, and had so expressed themselves to be communicated that it was the body of the communicated that it was t

Thus, Martin, the defendants harry, was care-and corroborated his wife's evidence as to the sup-posed identity of the body, as did the Warden of Randall's Island, the Assistant Keeper, the man who disinterred the body, and two other winesses who were present. Rev. Evan N. Johnson, who per-formed the ceremony in the second marriage, de-posed that the defendant's father had explained to tim at the time the circumstances of her former marposed that the defendant's father had explained to him at the time the circumstances of her former mar-riage, and the supposed death of her husband. Rev. J. C. Greene also deposed as to having been consult-ed, and been informed of their entire satisfaction as to the proof of its identity—and that be had sim-ply told them there was no law as to time—it was only a question of propriety. Further examination adjourned till Thursday next, the 3d July.

Fire.-A frame tenement in "Darby's atch," occupied by several poor families, was smed down on Wednesday night. About 2 o'clock e same night there was an alarm of fire in the 2d strict, which was occasioned by the burning of a ate filled with straw in Atlantic-st near flicks.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAIL-ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY KAILBOAD.—The first train from Philadelphia yesterday
morning neet with a serious accident near NewBrunswick. One of the trucks, it appears, was
thrown off the track and broken, and some of the
fragments, drawn under the passenger car, ripped up
the floor for nearly its whole length, breaking both
axies. Fortunately the cars were going at a slow
rade, otherwise the consequences might have been
most disastrous. Several persons were bruised, but
none seriously injured. As there was no means of
communicating with the locomotive, it was some
time before the train could be stopped. A simple
cord running through the cars, as in the Eric Railroad trains, would greatly lessen the danger, in accidents of this kind.

# Firemen-The Weather-Railroad Accident-Pennsylvania Bible Society-Markets-Stocks.

Correspondence of The Tribune

PHILADELPAIA, Thursday, June 26.

The director of the Pennsylvania Hose Company was arrested yesterday for running to a false alarm of fire.

The country in the vicinity is suffering, in consequence of drought. Vegetation is much parched, Milk has advanced in price, one quarter of a cent per quart, in consequence of the scarcity of grass I cannot say, however, whether it has created a panic among consumers. Pumps are still firm.

Eugenia Woodsend, an aged female, was conveyed to the Hospital last evening, having been severely injured upon the Camden and Amboy Rairoad at Camden, in consequence of a train of cars coming in contact with her.

Cannot in consequence of a train of statement contact with her.

Thave before me a copy of the forty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. Its operations during the past year in the State have been extensive. The receipts of the year have been \$26,303.30, the expenditures \$26,018.54, balance on hand, \$284.76.

Corrow is held firmly. The finer qualities are in demand,

303 30 the expenditures \$26,018 54 balance on hand, \$284 76.
Corros is beld firmly. The finer qualities are in demand, but the lower grades are neglected. The Flour market has undergone no change. Sales of 500 bits Western at 425 F bbl, at which, holders are firm. There is rather more mognet for city consemption at vester@ay squatanons. In RVE FLOUR and CORN MEAL no sales have been reported. We quote the former at 3 37) and the latter at 2 57 F bbl. There is but little Wilker offering, and the only sale reported is a bot of good White, at 1 67 F bushel. A sale of RVE at 7 cours. CORN continues in good demand for shipsort, and further sales of vellow have been made at 35 cts. aftent. In OATS no change. William's secures. Sales of bbls at 2453-24c; hbds, if here, would command 25c. Sales of STOKE. First Board.—100 Lehigh Int. 53; \$1,250 State 5s, 34; \$ Penn RR, 42; \$3,500 Morris Canal. 18; 2 Lancaster Turnpike, 8; 25 Miners Ba of Postsville, 44; 1 Penn RR, 42;

Markets ... BALTIMORE, June 26 We have no sales of Flour to report; \$1.00 was offered. Where is unchanged. White Core sells at 5 c, and yellow at 5 lc. Core sells is dulf the sales of the past week have been 2,000 bags. Pavisions are The steek on hand is 28,000 bags. Pavisions are

dull and prices unchanged. SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - The mora-Serious Railroad Accident.—The morning train from Albany on Wednesday met with a serious mishap when near the State line, between thirty and forty miles from that city. The rear axie of the tender broke in consequence of an imperfection in the iron, let the wheel back upon the baggage car and threw it off the track, and then served the second class and Post Office car a similar but more serious trick, tumbling it bottom side up over into the mire down the bank. The first passenger car was drawn off the rails and canted up at a disagecable angle, and the tocomotive was also drawn off. The rails and cross ties for 50 to 100 feet were swept up as clean as if there was no railroad there.

The most serious results were, however, the per-

as clean as if there was no railroad there.

The most serious results were, however, the personal injuries, which in one case, that of J. Notion. Mail Agent, may prove fatal. His door being open, he was thrown out of his car as it went over, and the truck came over in some way upon his abdomen. He lies in a critical state at a house near the accident. A brakeman whose name we did not learn was hurt in a similar way, but dot so dangerously. An Irish woman, one of the second class passengers, was also pretty badly hurt. These three all remain at the point of the accident, receiving medical attention. Several other of the second class passengers were more or less bruised and hurt.

The accident delayed the trains for the day, but at night the damage to the track was repaired and everything ready for future regularity.

(Springfield Rep. 26th,

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Hems.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 26.

The Southern Mail bas arrived.

The Virginia Convention have invited the President to visit them.

Drouth still prevails in the Beaufort District, S. C., the late rains having been only partial.

A colored man named William Johnson, worth about \$30,000, was shot dead near Natchez on the 16th instant, while riding along the road. His son was also shot and hadly wounded. A man name I Balley Winn has been arrested on supprior. The

was also shot and hadly wounded. A man name a Bailey Winn has been arrested on suspicion. The affair created great excitement. The steamer Magnolia, arrived at Savannah from Florida, reports great destruction of crops by a late

orent storm.

Abraham Parker has been tried at New-Orleans

manslaughter.

The Union men of Savannah have called a meeting to organize for the Governor's election.

Thomas Lang was killed at New-Origans in an affray with John McConn.

The Talcott Court Martial.

Washington, Thursday, June 26.
The Talcott Court Martial met this morning, and the examination of Col. Huger was resumed and concluded. The Preside it of the Court being unwell, an adjournment took place at 11 o'clock.

Key West Shipping.

CHARLESTON. Thursday, June 25.
We learn by the Isabel that the captain and crowf the orig Charles, of New-York, had been brought of the orig Charles, of New-York, had been brought into Key West, the vessel having been wrecked.

The packet ship Prince de Joinville, from New Orleans, bound for Havre, had been ashore on Alligator Reef, but was got off without damage.

Attempt to Murder.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 26.

There was much excitement at: Wilkesbarre yesterday morning, growing out of the arrest of a colored barber, named Mason, who had threatment the life of several of the citizens of that place for arresting a fugitive slave on Saturday. While on his way to prison Mason drew a razer and cut the officer in the face. He is now safely lodged in jail.

Death of Hon. L. S. Jennings, from Cholera.

The Hon. L. S. Jennings died last night of cholera.
There is considerable sickness in the city, but not much cholera.

News from Trains for Oregon, &c.-Progress of

News from Trains for Oregon, &c.-Progress of the Cholera.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, June 23.
A trader arrived here from the Mountains, reports having met 626 wagotis near Fort Laramie—they were getting on well, and were free from sickness, they were nearly all bound for Oregon and Utin, they had experienced heavy rains on the route.—There was no snow on the mountains.

Cholera has nearly ceased at Jeffersen Barracks.—The steamers "Grand Turk" and "Concordia" left 275 emigrants at quarantine—the former lost 8 on the trip. The River is failing.

A great Railroad Celebration takes place here on the 4th of July. Edward Bates is to be the Orator.

Death from Abortion-Fire, &c.

Dr. Woodward. of Belvidere, Boone County, has been arrested for causing the death of a girl named Ellen Slade by procuring abortion. The girl was seduced by Samuel L. Keeth, a merchant in Belleville, who was an accomplice in the matter, and has absconded. A reward of \$500 is offered for his appreheusion, and \$300 for his detention in any jail in the country. Keeth is short in stature, and of a light, sandy complexion.

sandy complexion.

A fire broke out in Chicago last night, which consumed several buildings, among them the Baptist Tabernacle. The loss has not been ascertained.

Capt. James L. Thompson Drowned.

Capt. James L. Thompson, iate of the U. S. Army, and son in-law of Gen. Hugh Brady, was found drowned in the Detroit River, this morning. He disappeared on Saturday evening last.

Death from Lightning.

Westfill, Thursday, June 26.

A man named William Graham, while standing in
the barn of the Temperance House, about a mile
cast of here, was strick by lighting this moraing
and instantly killed. Three other parties who were in the barn at the time were knocked down, but are

New-York Firemen in Albany.

The Guardian Engine Co., No. 29, of New-York, was received by Engine Co., No. 10, of Albany.
Last evening a grand torchlight procession was had in honor of No. 29, in which all the Fire Department joined. The procession closed with a splendid display of freworks in State-st. The Company went to Troy to-day.

Canal Appointment.

Alkany, Thursday, June 26.

The Canal Board have appointed Oramel Griffin, Opp., C. llector on the section of the Genesce Valley Canal just completed.

Accident at a Foundry.

An explosion took place at Vose & Co.'s iron four ry last evening, by which the building was sections amaged, and three men were considerably burned

## Connecticut Legislature,

HARTFORD, Thursday, June 26. Charters for four new banks have been passed by the Legislature—including one at Hartford, with a capital of half a million.

The restrictive liquor bill hangs between the two houses on an important amendment.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, June 26

There was a larger attendance on Washington Race Course to-day than vesterday. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were largely represented. The match was well contested. The Boston Girl won the first heat in 2 minutes 31 seconds—and the second also in 2 minutes 35 seconds. She therefore took the purse. Boston Girl, Stranger, and Lady Bond, were entered for the first race: and Heetor, Stranger, and Trojan, for the second, for a purse of \$100, which Hector won in three straight heats. Time, 2 m. 38 sec. 2 m. 37 sec., and 2 m. 35 sec.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Thursday, June 26.

Mr. Barcock brought in a bill respecting the powers and duties of State officers, and proceedings against them also a bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Williams reported complete the bill relative to the Passenger law of New-York City

Mr. Crollys moved that to-morrow the Senate proceed to the third reading of bills.

Tabled by consent.

Tabled by consent.

Mr. Booarr., the Clerk of the Senate, presented a minimization from the Navy Department, relative the bill granting lands under water in Brooklyn.

To the Judiciary.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Miller in the Chair, was resumed the consideration of the Appro

printion bill.

The bill appropriating for the Governmental expenses for the fiscal year was then taken up.

The clause appropriating \$12,000 to the Western House of Refuge, and the amendment appropriating \$9,000 more to the same object, were discussed at length. The appropriation of \$12,000 was finally passed. The amendment was further discussed, and was lost-10 to 14.

was lost—10 to 14

The section providing for the purchase of the Law
Library of Judge Bronson was debated. No action
was taken upon it, however. The bill appropriates
\$3,000 to the Rensselaer Institute and \$3,000 to the

eneseo Academy.
Mr. Dart moved also \$2,000 to the Gouverneur

Mr. Dart moved also \$2,000 to the Gouverneur Weslevan Semmary. Lost.

Mr. Lyon moved for the Jefferson County Institute an appropriation of \$1,000. Mr. L. explained the necessity of this appropriation, hepting gentlemen would be willing to grant to Northern New York the small and they asked by the representatives from that portion of the State, when hundreds of thousands of dollars were floating among the more favored portions of the State, without a word, or without saving a word, or if saying a word "aye." He was in favor of a spirit of liberality, and he trusted that a like spirit of friendship would be extended toward their requests. The village of Watertown was a flourishing one. It contained many poor men, laboring men, and for their benefit would this much accrue in the purchase of a library for that Institute. He really hoped that this small appropriation might be made.

Mr. Curris supported the doctrine of aiding Aca-Mr. CURTIS supported the doctrine of demices as well as Colleges.
Mr. Cook said we could not appropriate in this manner with justice. If we were to appropriate all all to Academies, let us do it fairly, appropriate to all alike. Divide the whole sum which we desire to appropriate to Academies to all, and not select a few and advance them above the rest. But he was for appropriating this sum, not to Academies at all, but to the Common Schools, but let it go where the response at large are most deeply interested—to the but to the Common Schools, but let it go where the people at large are most deeply interested—to the Common Schools. The people care nothing for the Arademies, apparently, but the Common Schools they were the most important for the welfare of the Government. If the Treasury was so full that it must overflow, let that overflow fall where it was most needed and where it would do the most good.

Mr Lyon responded. He said it was necessary to have the fountain head. Before the stream could flow the teachers must be educated in the Academies and then the children in the Common Schools could be taught.

and then the emarks in the be taught.

Mr. Owen said there was an Academy in his Dis-trict which certainly deserved an appropriation as

Southern Items.

much as any in the State, and if appropriations were to be made to any, he should deem it but due to his constituency that the Randolph Academy should be aided. He had been applied to to endeavor to get such aid for them, but it was from a belief that no such appropriation could be made, from the fact that it is impossible to draw a line of distinction between them, that he had kept his peace and made no such proposition. He would be glad to see that appropriation made, but he felt the difficulty of adopting the principle. He was fully satisfied that if we passed an appropriation to one we could not draw a line cut-

The bill was then made the Special Order for to-orrow. Recess till 4 P. M. At 4 P. M. the Senate resumed and ordered third

At 4 P. M. the Senate resumed and ordered third reading of bills. Adjourned.

Mr. Backhouse introduced a bill in relation to the Commissioners of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Birds reported favorably on the bill in relation to the powers of Boards of Supervisors.

By Mr. Clark-Tomomplete the bill to divide the Sixteenth Ward of New-York City.

By Mr. Warnan-To complete the bill to incorporate the Benevolent Syrings Institution of New-York City, also, a petition relative to the Board of Health of said City.

By Mr. Drwsy-A resolution in relations to the

EMM. DEWEY—A resolution in relation to the ommissioners of Emigration of New-Yerk City. After a discussion it was laid on the table. By Mr. Wakanan—A thill to-abolish tails on Rail-

oacs.

By Mr. Townsenn, favorably, the bill to authorize
the Merchants' Exchange Company to reduce its

By W. S. Gregory, fevorable, the bill relative to to the distribution of the public domain.

By Mr. Moss, a resolution to suspend the 4th rule of the Rouse, for the purpose of introducing a bill limiting the independent power of the respective branches of the Legislature, in regard to incurring expenses for public printing, traveling committees.

&c. Adopted—18 to 37.

By Mr. Leroy, a bill in relation to taking, condi-

bc. Adopted—18 to 37.
By Mr. Lerov, a bill in relation to taking, conditionally, the testimony of witnesses in criminal

By Mr. Morris, a bill relative to the power of the Supreme Court in granting divorce.

Mr. Lesley reported against the bill relative to the transportation of freight on the New York and Eric Railroad. Agreed to.

Mr. Elbergin reported complete the bill to bridge Lake Champiain at Rouse's Point.

Mr. Deven wave to recognit to the Standing.

Lase Champiain at Rouse's Point.

Mr. Dewey moved to recommit to the Standing Committee on Railroads.

The previous questor was moved, and the report of the Committee agreed to, 66 to 23.

Mr. Struwett reported favorably the bill to regulate the guage of Railroads.

Mr. Mongis reported a bill to reduce the State Tax.

By Mr. T. H. Benedict, favorably, the bill to appropriate a portion of the U.S. Deposit fund to Colleges and Medical Institutions.

By Mr. Townsend, favorably to, strike out the Appropriation to the New-York University.

Mr. Woosren moved to amend by appropriating \$4,000 to the New-York Central College Association. A discussion ensued between Mesers. Wooster, A. A. Thompson, Kellogg and Baker, when the amendment was withdrawn.

Pending the motion to agree with the report of the Committee, the House took a recess till 4 P.M.

#### DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS. [PER STEAMER EUROPA]

We received more of our foreign files at a late hour last evening, and extract the following:

IRELAND.

The Midland Great Western Railway will be opened to Galway on the 1st of Angust. The Earl of Ciarcaden has expressed his readiness to attend the manugural ceremony, and the directors, it is said, contemplate an invitation to Her Majesty to honor the

FRANCE.

It is now certain that the revision will be rejected by the committee. It is said that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon, as soon as the report shall have been given in, to modify the present Ministry, and to select a "Ministry of solution," whose first measure will be to abrogate the law of the 31st of May.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

It appears by the last accounts from Portugal that the effervessence in the public mind at Operto was such, that the French Consul has demanded a ship of war to be sent there for the protection of his flag and the French residents in that city. In consequence, the French Government has orded the Narval steamer to proceed there forthwith.

The Spanish Government has addressed notes to the French and English Governments, urging upon both those powers the necessity of interference, on the part of Spain, in the affairs of Portugal, and contending that it has power to do so under the treaty of quadruple alliance. The English Government is completely opposed to attiniervention. The French Government is more undecided, but has intimated that it will not not do anything without the full consent and concurrence of England.

AUSTRIA.

The Wiener Zeitunk publishes a list of twenty-nine individuals who were sentenced, on the 7th, by the court-martial of the city for various petty offenses against the Emperor, such as speaking irreverently of his Mijesty and of the army, and insulting to the police. All were to receive corporeal punishment with a cane or rod; among the condemned is

one woman.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces the return of the Emperor of Austria to his capital on

ITALY

Advance of the Austrians into the Papal States.

Telegraphic advices from Rome of the 2d of June, received via Vienna, announce the advance of Austran troops into the Papal Province of Spoleto. The intelligence is official, being confirmed by the Wemer Zeitung, of the 7th instant, which mentions the movement as in course of preparation. The Lithographists Corresponding, also an official medium of publication, adds that the movement has taken place in conformity with a Convention passed between the Austrian. French, and Papal Governments. We cannot but receive this explanation with great suspicion. The movement at any rate, is curiously close upon the publication of the celebrated Papal memorandum winch we lately published, and which the Governments of Vienna and Rome were so quick in disclaming. We do not hear of any diminution in the immense army which the King of Naples has assembled at Capua. Rome is exactly midway between Capua and Spoleto.

The Pope solemnly officiated in the Church of St. John of Lateran on Ascension Thursday, and bestowed his benediction on the French troops drawa up in the square.

The Sardinian Government has concluded a loan

up in the square.

The Sardinian Government has concluded a loan with certain English capitalists of three millions sterling, to be expended in the immediate completion of the Ruiroad from Genoa to Turia, and thence to

Switzerland SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN

SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.

The Hamburg journais state that an unusually high rate of mortality prevaits among the Hungarian soldiers who form part of the garrison of Rendsburg, and that cases of suicide are also frequent among them. The Tyrolese regiments also suffered much when in the district, the mountainners of the south soon became afflicted with Hungarian, and pine among the flat sandy plains of the north.

The severe regulations respecting the salaring Danish officers by civilians in Schleswig, which caused so much irritation, have been suspended, among the expecients the people adopted at last to turn the order into ridicule was the following—they agreed to meet each other with the slightest nod of acquaintance, but to salute every dog, pag, bullock, and Daniel

to meet each other with the slightest nod of acquam-tance, but to salute every dog, pag, bullock, and Dan-ish officer with a profound how. The absurdity be-became popular, and, it is stated, has been one of the causes of the order being revoked. It is understood that the English Consul in Hamburg, Col. Hodges, at present on a special mission at Flensburg, had felt it necessary to make strong representations on the effect of the regulation in some parts of Schleswig.

CIRCASSIA.

CIRCASSIA.

The Journal de St. Petersburg gives an account of a recent affair in the Cancasus. 500 mountaineers made an attack on some Russian troops, but were driven back with a loss of 40 men killed, and a great number wounded, among whom was their chief himself, Hadji-Moural. The Russians had 22 men killed, among whom were a fleutenant and an ensign, and 38 wounded, including I captain and 2 lieutenants.

The Czar had a narrow escape as he was traveling by Railway. Fortunately, what seemed an inevitable collision was avoided by the presence of mind of the engineer.

#### FOREIGN MARKETS. Glasgow Weekly Trade Report.

ASHES-We quote sales at 27s 6d to 22s per cwt. In Pearl, on account of the small stocks, these have been few or no transactions, but holders are firm.

COTTOS—We have had an improved feeling in our market this week, with a good trade demand, which has been fairly met by holders, and the prices of Fralay last are fully maintained.

named.

Grain and Flous—The weather continuing cold and ungernal, considerable anxiety is felt for the growing crop, and large trainsaction have taken place in Wheal at the per boll madvance. Flour has also been in demand, and now sells freely at 225 for fine barrel. There is nothing doing here in Indian Corn.

Larz—There is little or no barrel Lard in market. Refined in kees may be quoted at 35 to 55s per ewt.

Liverpool Iron Market .... June 12 There continues a flat market for Iron, with hittle disposition to purchase accept for actual wants. Price remain without alteration. Present quotations delivered in Leverged. Merchant Bar Iroh. 25, Nail Rods, 25 12s, 6d; Hopp, 46 15s, Shot, 47 15s. Scatch P.4. 27 7s 5d.

nited States 5 \$ Ct. Bonds.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

chaocable hecounterron Edizant con earlies a cok are 166 bales. Prives unchaired --75 bells American Petasli in port and to arrow 29 22f, and 15 bells to deliver, half in October and coverning at 60° A few bale Pearliesh have been

aken at 45 to 46f.

Lann-Prices are supported at 56f to 59f % kil, duty paid.

Otts-Are quite neglected and nominal, say Palm at 47f.
and Cocca 51f. Whale Oil is also on the decline.

QUERCITRON BARK-Continues languid, sales having
seen effected at rates which establish Philadelphin at 147.0
and Baltimore at 12f. Of the former, say 36 casks, and of
be latter 12f bars.

# 1,122 bars.
There has been a small demand for this article.
There has been a small demand for this article.
East found buyers at 21:75 to 24f, and 387 bags East
13f 7.5 % kin, duty paid.
Ww-Containes neglected and on the decline, 28
ww-Containes neglected at 68 75; our rates its us.

North Western found buyers at \$15f; we replan Bone at \$25f. We have very little Southun the market.

FRANCE. The Revision-Arguments pro and con-Con-demnation of the Son of Victor Hugo-De-fense of the latter-Ærial Voyage from Paris to Brussels-Ballooning Mishaps-Paul De-jaroche's new Picture.

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris Thursday June 12

this sub-commission by Messrs. Baze and Charras, the latter in place of Gen. Cavaignac, who resigned in his favor. They are to hold three sessions a week till

less squinting toward monarchy, M. Creton has brought forward one which is simply ridioulous. He asks for a Constituent Assembly which shall pronounce definitively between the Monarchy and the Republic. If monarchy should be adopted, the Chamber is to concect a charter, duly to observe which the King is to bind himself by oath-it is then to proceed to designate the person who shall be invested with royalty, with the power to transmit it hereditarily. One of the first pleasures of the sub-commission will probably be, to thrust M. Creton's suggestion into the dust-hole. Monarchy is certainly in the ditch, when it asks and will consent to be set upon its legs again, by its most dreaded enemy,

set upon its legs again, by its most are used enemy, universal suffrage.

M. Creton must have a complacent idea of the simplicity of his countrymen if he supposes he can induce them to exercise a right at the polls, on a given day, the result of which may be the deprivation of that right by the men thus elected. These Monarchists, that hope to tempt the Republic to suicide, are very cager to enjoy the freedom of discussion which it permits in order to promote the restoration of the government of. Divine Right, but would hardly be as willing to reciprocate a like boon to the Republicans. whiling to reciprocate a like boon to the Republicans when once the ancient regime should be reestablished. While improving to the full this liberty of invoking, praying for, and singing the praises of monarchical institutions, the Republicans put them this

voking, praying for, and singing the praises of monarchical institutions, the Republicans put them this simple question:

"Well, suppose we all assent to a restoration—will you grant us the same freedom to discuss the republic, under the Monarchy, that is allowed to you to discuss the Monarchy under the Republic "No. of course not," they reply, "when once we have a throne and a king upon it, the whole matter will be settled—for good and all—there'll be no more need of discussion." Yes, but we—we—it is not settled for us—on the contrary." "Oh, yes—you must get along as well as you can—we have you fast now we'll bind you hand and foot, so that you can't walk, son you, so that you can't speak, and blindfold your eyes, so that you can't see.—Thus, perish all the enemies of this Sacred Majesty." And M. Creton imagines that a proposition so transparent, a scheme so pellucid, has any better destination awaiting it, than a comfortable comer in a rag-bag. Allows the country by the elections of the special commission, which electry evidenced the impossibility of revision. I should should say that the result has produced a renewed confidence in the strength of the constitution, increased the probabilities of the endurance of the Republic, by necessitating a second general election, and thus, proving that the transussion of the chet power from one hand to another is easy and practicable. The path is clear, henceforwarded, with the exception of one possible contingency. The pupele may cleat Napoleon aram—unconstitutionally of course. The constitution declares that no one is held to yill dobednerse to a President illegally elected, and such rebels to usurpel authority would rise up on every square rood in the French territory, like the armed warriors that spring from the dragon's teeth. The Assembly would have to decide upon the course to pursue, whether to elect a President from our of the next highest candidates or to order a new election. But in such a state of things, a coup fetal volucing and each of the next highest ca

rate, all the other reefs and lee-shores are plainly visible and easily avaided.

Tharily remember whether I mentioned the seizure of the newspaper called the Evancorat, about a month ago, on account of an article against Capital month ago, on account of an article against Capital Punishment. It was chefted by the harrible circumstances attending an execution near Dijon, where the prisoner resisted all attempts to drag him to the scaffeld with such fary, that the final scene was deformed the part of Charles Hugo, son of the great poet and romancer. Written as it was under the influence of the heartstekening details of Moncharmoni's ence of the heartstekening details of Moncharmoni's ence of the heartstekening details of Moncharmoni's edeath struggle, it was hitogether too much for the Attorney-General's weak nerves. It was setzed as "wanting in the respect due to the law."

The writer was condemned vestering to six months.

The writer was condemned vestering to six months.

imprisonment, and to a fine of 500 francs. Victor Hugo defended his son in one of the most eloquent and at the same time refined and polished discourses that he has ever pronounced. But the disposition of

shoulders and chest, are savage. His closely fitting small-clothes display knees and legs with all the

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris, Thursday, June 12.

The special commission for examining propositions relative to the revision of the Constitution has not yet seriously commenced its work. It has appointed five of its members as a sub-commission, to sift and weed out such propositions as do not ment consideration, and thus lighten the labors of the Committee. The Republicans are represented in this sub-commission by Messrs. Baze and Characa the

represented, still retaining its mows tinge, as drawn hack in the fashion which prevailed in her time. The figure is full, for she gained flesh during her long imprisonment. The artist has well preserved the youth of her years with the age of her sorrows and mistortunes. At first sight, the effect is that of awe from a ma

At first sight, the effect is that of awe from a majestic presence as you look beyond and catch a glimpse of the gloomy tribunal, the savage guard, the coarse, brutified auditory, emotions of indignation fit across your mind. As you return to the Queen and raze upon her face, the tears gather in your eyes. And yet there is no moisture upon the lashes of the Queen the fair complexion is not disturbed by a single muscular contraction. The brow is high, the arch unbroken the lips—aye—there is something that arrests the attention, there. You feel that here is the key to the mind. It is finished. I am innocent, yet I die. I go to meet my samed husband. Yet how hard to bear this base indignity to sustain, alone, thus weight of injustice. But let me not forget that I have been Queen of France, and an still the daughter of Maria. Theresa:

On the whole, this is a noble picture, and willenhance even the high reputation of its author. Its coloring is exceedingly fine—solemn, effective and modest. The whole conception is natural, and free from the theatical anbitton so common with Vernet and other French painters. At first, it seems too strictly a portrait, but I think in the end, it is redeemed from the criticism, and makes good its claim as an historical painting by one of the most popular of hiving artists.

M. Goupil has bought this work for the purpose of

popular of living artists
M. Goupil has bought this work for the purpose of
having it transferred to copper. The execution will
be entrusted to the most skilful engraver in Paris

## LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar ... THIS DAT

SUPERIOR COURT -- Nos. 269, 483, 487, 485, 486, 487,
488, 480, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 498, 500, 501,
503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 516, 517,
518, 519, 500, 521, 592, 595, 596, 597, 528

SUPERIOR COURT -- General Term. -- Nos. 84, 93, 96,
105, 116, 61, 19, 31, 119.

U. S. District Court .... THURSDAY, June 26.

Before Judge Betts.
THE ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITION. The argument in relation to the motion to The argument in relation to the motion to use straick out, naving been set down for yesterlay. Messra, T. B. Cotting and John Van Buren appeared on behalf of Messra, O'Sullivan, Lewis and Slessinger, who were present; and Messra Orden Hoffman and J. Prescott Hall (U. S. District Attorney) for the proce-

ion.

Mr. Cutting said the indictment is under the 6th ection of the act of 1818, which will be found in 3d oi. Statutes at large, p. 449, and states that if way erson shall, within the terratories or jurisdiction of person shall, within the territories or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for a military expedition or enter-prise, to be carried on from thence against any people or splony, &c. with which the United States are a peace he shall be deemed guilty of a high missie-meaner, and penished by fine not exceeding \$2,000 and inversemment not more than 3 years.

mesnor, and possibled by fine not exceeding \$3,000 and impresentment not more than 3 years.

The indictment, Mr. C. said, contains 97 separate founts upon that same section, the first 17 counts upon the words "to begin," they charge the defindant with the offense of having began this expedition he 17 are varied in some degree, but not very essentially then the counts from 18 to 34, count upon the words "set on foot," and very in some apparently unessential particulars as to phraseology; from 35 to 75, inclusive, are counts for the offense of preparing means, as set forth in the indictment.

known by the term of the Neutrality acts, were based and intended to operate upon a time of war between other countries with which the U. S. were friendly, and not upon a time of peace—the whole act should be taken together, and it will be found that the Sth section is wholly in reference to the other sections, and relate to such a period—and that it was meant to apply to the actual arming and fitting out of vessels or a geofitions on behalf of one of the powers at war against the other. The indictment is taken from the language of the section, and the charges are of a general nature and when anything is specified the terms admit of the idea of the parties being innocent equally with the reverse, and the Court in such a case, will presume innocence, and not place parties upon trial where the indictment is of that character. The laws were passed in relation to a state of things at the time existing—in 1794, when France became involved in war with other nations, and there was so much effort to fit out vessels against one or the other in our ports—and in 1818, when the struggle was going on between Old Spain and her previously south American colonies—and where so much effort, as in the other case, was made, to fit out armed vessels, &c. in our ports.

As to the steambout Cleopatra, Mr. C. contended that the indictment equally referred to the inavidual who originally built her, the person who sold to her the coal, the marketman who furnished her with supplies for the voyage, and all other persons who had any concern with her equally as it did with defendants.

As to the assertion that 250 men had been engaged, and also 45 men, there is no pretense in the indict-

As to the assertion that 250 men had been engaged, As to the assertion that 250 men had been engaged, and also 45 men, there is no pretense in the indictment that they were armed men, or that there was anything different in it from a shipping broker going into the rural districts, or otherwise, and procuring that number of men for a specific object of labor. So as to the 24 kegs of powder, it is not charged that hey were intended as munitions of war, or whether to be employed in blasting, in contributing to a glorification at some port in the South, or what else.

Mr. C. said they would have demurred to the indictment, but were not certain (though his own

opinion was in favor that they could plead over, so that they have concluded to take the present mode. The present is a charge of political offense, and the indictment should be clear and defined. We do not come here [Mr. C. said) on mere technicalities—the defendants, as men of integrity and honor, are ready and willing to be tried by their country for any offense they are alleged to have committed but they wish to have the charges against them defined and particularized, and not general in the words of the statute, so that they can meet them. Mr. C. contended that the indictment should be quashed.

The counsel for the prosecution will reply this forenoon.

U. S. Marshal's Office. ... THURSDAY, June 28. After Friese, for counterfeiting, was sen-

After I rices, for conditerreffing, was senenced, he was taken, as usual, to the outer room of
he U.S. Marshal's office. About 2 o'clock he bearae, apparently, much affected with a nervous exnitement, striking and knocking about on the floor,
old insanity, crying out loudly, and making signs
with his inger as it writing on the floor, &c. One or
wo physicians were present, who examined his
uise, said it heat to St, and that his extremities were
arm when would not be the case if he was in re-

Charge of Attempting to set fire to a Ship.—Three seamen, named Frederick Howland, James Van Dyke and Henry Cottville, late of the ship Dover, of New London, were brought to this port yesterday, in the U.S. brig Dolphin, sent home by the Consul for trial, charged with attempting to by the tonshi for trial, charges with attempting to burn the ship as she lay at anchor at a port (we be-lieve Honolulu,) in the Pacific Ocean. The mate observed the ship to be, on fire in the forward hold, and on going down, a lamp was discovered placed so as to ignite tar as it fell from a bucket. It was said one or more of the men had threatened to burn the vessel. The fire was soon extinguished.

Supreme Court ... THURSDAY, June 26.

In Chambers—Before Judge Mitchell Habeas Corpus.—William Woolley, a lad Habeas Corpus.—William Woolley, a lad 16 years of age, was brought up from Governor's Island, on application of his father, to be discharged from enlistment. The lad, it was said, was enlisted by consent of his father, about two years ago, to be a musician, and was made a drommer of, at which it is said, he excels. The new army regulations subsequently did away with the drain in the artillery, and substituted the bugle, when the lad was made an orderly to the company, but recently the captain sought to reduce him, as it is called, to the ranks, and require him to take a musket. This he refused to do, and was Court-martialed, on Wednesday, for disobedience of societies and out in the guard-house, when his father issued, in his behalf, a habeas corpus, and he was brought up, accompanied by a sergeant and the captain of his company.

Messrs Tomimson and Walton appeared on behalf of the lad. It was shown that by law no person could be enlisted except by permission of his parents or guardians as a musician,) under the age of 18, and the Court held that if not required as a musician he could not be placed in the ranks. He was discharged,

Marine Court. THUSDAY, June 26.

Marine Court. Thusbay June 26.

Calcin Ceggins, Master of the Bark Ester Francis agt. Henry Bulwinkle.—This was an action against a surety, who had received the advance wages of four men on a shipment of seamen on board of the bark Esther Francis, while in this port, on or about the 5th June last. The case was tried and judgment was given for the plaintiff.

The Judge who tried the case, in pronouncing judgment, delivered an opinion in writing as follows:

Opinion of Hon Judge Lynck, June 25, 1851.

"This is an action on an agreement made between the parties in relation to the shipment of William Dixon, a seaman, to go a soyage on board of the plaintiff's vessel into the Pacific Ocean; the plaintiff claimed damages, \$48. On trial the evidence established the contract by which the defendant became plaintiff's vessel into the Pacific Geean; the plaintiff claimed damages, \$48. On trial the evidence established the contract by which the defendant became bound for the consideration therein expressed, which was for \$24\$, advanced wases paid each for four men; that those men, of whom Dixon was one, should render themselves on board as seamen, and proceed to sea in the bark Esther Francis, and in default of complying with the shipment by the seamen, the defendant would refund the advance wages with damages, in such case made and provided. The seamen described after shipment, and after rendering themselves on board, and went to the defendant's house in Peck-ship in this City and concealed themselves, so that the vessel proceeded to sea without them, after shipping other men in their places. Under the evidence, the defendant is hable for the amount of the advance; and as I believe the term "damages," in such case made and provided," may be fairly considered to mean and refer to the amount of damages stated in the act of Congress on the same subject, passed July 20, 1770, section 2, which fixes the damages at the amount of the advance wages, in addition to the advance, I give judgment for \$48. I consider the terms of the contract as amounting to a stipulation between the parties liquidating the damages to this amount. And further, I think that the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff in this case, by the denurage of his vessel, the expenses of changes to this amount. And further, I think that
the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff in this
case, by the demurrage of his vessel, the expenses of
procuring another seaman as a substitute, and pur
suing the deserter. Dixon, fully equal in amount to
the damages claimed, and therefore give judgment
for the \$24 advance wages, and the further sum of
\$24 damages, amounting in the whole to \$48, with
costs, to be taxed.

We understand that seven more suits are now pending between the same parties to recover back advanced wages for four men, paid the defendant, and for harboring the crew of the vessel after they had deserted from the vessel, claiming in all near \$400 damages

Court of Common Pleas ... . THURNDAY , June 26. Before Judge Woodruff.

Fire Department against William Niblo. The Department against William Niblo.

To recover penalty for alleged violation of provisions of the Fire Law. Mr. N. erected a shed at Niblo's Garden, for the purpose, we believe, of connecting a front and a rear building. The charge is that sad building exceeded 12 feet in hight at the peak, and was erected without one whole side thereof being left entirely and constantly open—which is contrary to the law. Judgment for plaintiff, \$500 and costs.

Fire Department agt. Amos F. Hatfield. Fire Department agt. Amos F. Hatfield.

For similar penalty. Mr. H., it is charged, erected a shed on a lot. S. E. side. Fourth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-six, which was not covered or roofed, either with siste, tin, iron, copper, zinc, or other fire-proof substance approved by the Engineer of the Fire Department, but with a composition of patch, or other combustible material. Judgment for plantiff, \$500 and costs.

Same part. Lake Harmalian. B. 11 Same agt. John Harrahan.-For like pen-

alty. It was charged that Mr. H. erected a wooden shed on lot east side Second-avenue, between Twelfth and Thriteenth sis., without one whole side being left open, &c. Judgment for plaintiff \$500 and Same agt. Henry Storms .- To recover two penalties for the erecting of a shed on lot No. 100 East-Twenty-eighth-st, one side not having been left open. Also covering or roofing same with a combustible material. Judgment for plaintiff \$1,000 and costs.

David P. Sherry agt, Leonora Sherry.— Suit for divorce on the ground of infidelity. Divorca granted from the marriage tie.

Receipts of Produce. By the North River Bosts—Thursday, June 28, -1,75a bels Flour: 284 pags Corn Meni, 165 do Ashes, 471 do Winsly, 275 do Cut Ments, 13 bales Wood, 12,536 beshels Eye, 11,100 do Outs, 6 tee do Wheat, 53,434 Corn.